NEW YORK INMALIA MONINAY, JULY 21, 1862. WIL

### IMPORTANT FROM WASHINGTON.

Awaiting the Arrival of Gen. Halleck.

The Office He is to Take Not Yet Made Public.

SKETCH OF THE GENERAL.

Wasses M.s., July 20, 1862.

Positively nothing is known in this matter except by the Printegent and the Secretary of War-not even by

Henry Wager Halleck is one of the four major generals who were first appointed in 1861 to that rank, in the United States Army. General Halleck rank, in the United States Army. General Halleck the about forty-two years of age, and was horn in Weston, Oneida county, N. Y., where his grandfather—one hundred years old, and hale and bearty—lately resided. General Halleck's father was the Hon. Joseph Halleck, who died about three years since. General Halleck entered the Military Academy as a West Point cadet in 1835, blood third in the class, and was betweeted second licutemant of engineers July 1, 1839. He was acting Assistant Professor of Engineering at the Military Academy from July, 1839, to June, 1840. In 1861 he was the author of a military work on "Bitumen and its Uses," &c. "In January, 1845, he was appointed first licutemant, and during the year ne was selected mmodore Shubrick, in the naval and military on-the Pucific coast in 1847 and 1848, and was

esperations on-she Pacific const in 1847 and 1848, and was a measiber of the convention in 1849 to form, and of the semmittee to deaft, the constitution of the State of California. In-July, 1853, he was appointed captain of engineers, and resigned August 1, 1854.

A very interesting aneodote is told of the early life and studies of the General. As it is expressive of the firm consof character and manliness which have distinguished him during his Mie, we give it here. When about sixteen years of age he formed the determination to leave his home unknown so his parents, and seek his fertune in the world. After consulting an uncle, who resided in flyracuso, he removed to Hudson, N. Y., and took board in the fausity of I. V. Bassett, and, under the gastronage of the aforesaid uncle, commerced his studies patronage of the recreated uncle, commerced his studies at the Hudsen Academy, which was at that time con-cructed by J. W. Shirfield. To conceal his residence from his father, he entered the academy under the name of Henry Wager, and was thus known ing his source at this academy, through the seedes at West Point, and in due course graduated with g his dientenant's commission. He has ry faithfully and well. He is related, on

d Steen Army in Argust last, at the instance of mant the main Seatt, then about to retire from active Service. His commission-bears date the 19th of August 1861. At these time of his appointment, General Helicek the leading member of a most prominent law firm in San Francisco. Placed, upon his arrival from the Pacific, in comman. 1 of the Department of the West, he vice. His or muission-hears date the 19th of August swept away the atuses which had crept into war in the West he 'w been a succession of victories. Under his mastery , tolloy the subsis have been driven
from Missouri; M. delle and West Tennessee, including the capital of the State, have been occupied by the Union as ruies, and a lodgment obtained for
our troops in North trn Mississippi and Alabama, and
Northwestern Arkaus on. From his headquarters at St.
Louis, General Halis of, with masterly skill; directed
the movements of the grand armies under Generals
Buell, Grant, Pope and Curtis, besides controlling the
setion of subordinate commanders in different parts of
Missouri; and he has enjeyed the remard of witnessing
the opening of the Mississippi valley by the "ram float"

marauders tried and executed; so there is an end of bridge burning and marauding. We levice at the profortifications. He requires officers of the University reilroad companies to do the same, and also directs them to employ none but loyal citizens on their roads. He directs that no contracts be made except with persons who have taken the cath of allegiance, and he orders that all cierks, agents and civil employes in the and as he is known to be well versed in military jurispru branch, he does not do them unorantly. While thus dealing with the traitors at nome, General Hallack does not neglect the teallers in arms. The various dipisions in his department are moving with as much viger and rapidity as the weather and roads will simit of. Several corps are closing in on Price at the southwest, white another is watching Joff. Thompson at the southerstand still snother is moving on the Mississippi, evidenties intending to attack the main robel army at Columbia.

The official orders and outresees of ticneral malleck, m time to time is the Bonces, prove that he nceives this war to be prosecuted solely for the preser vation of the Union and the . caintenance of the constitution the "old" constitution of Washington and Madison, and not the new langled instrume w which Lorejoy and Philips and Sunner preach up. A entertaining and been bosored with the hostility of the radicals; but he has not quaited before the sterm, and since his remove

Such is his personal appearance, and he does business off hand, is impatient of long steries, and cuts many an efficer short in his verbal communication. He evidently has his odd ways: He puts on a citizen's dress and walks made a slough all but impassable. The teamster had floundered through it, and, having reached the top of the bluff, and being in sight of headquarters, relieved himself of volley after velley of oaths upon the creek, his horses, the roads, and lastly upon Gengral Halleck for not having the creek bridged. The criticism was just; but the General had already ordered the construction of a the General had already ordered the construction of a bridge, and, being incog., could enjoy the verbal castiga

the same person who might have been seen quietly glid-ing from the Planter's House to headquarters in St. Louis He does not look a whit more military in appearance, but looks, in his new and rich though plain uniform, as if he were in borrowed clothes. In truth, he bears a most striking resemblance to some cleaginous Methodist par-son dressed in regimentals, with a wide, stiffrimmed black felt has sticking on the back of his head, at an acute angle with the ground. His demeant in front of his tent is very simple and businesslike. No pemp, no unusual ceremony, and no lack of order. When on horse-back his Wesleyan character is more and more promi-

ner does he carry the state of a major general in the field, but is the impersonation of the man of peace. Independent of his military capacity, Gen. Halleck is noted as an able lawyer, he, at the time of his appointment, being the principal partner in the law firm of Halleck, Billings & Co., of San Francisco. He left his lurative business to take up arms in defence of the cause of the government of the United States. His clear criticisms of military blunders, and his just appreciation of military excellence, mark him as a rips, ready and practical thinker, and promise the best results in action. Wherever he is placed he will no doubt give a good account of himself and of the enemy.

GENERAL NEWS.

the Libby warehouse prison, with a large number of our wended, whem he humanely befriended and cared for when our retiring army left them in the enemy's hands. From Mr. Brunet and from other sources we obtain an idea of the condition of our soldiers and of the treat ment they received at the time of their capture and sub-

were stretched upon these in the epen air. There was necessarily much pain endured by the unfortunates, as the falling back of the army involved things in confu-sion, and the few surgeons remaining had neither the

wounded being constantly brought in to Savage's, and under cover of night our troops retired, leaving detach-ments to bring the wounded from the field, who continued at their labor till one o'clock on Monday morning progressed through the three ensuing days, until all had been interred.

on tuesday incrowing the barricades having been re-moved from the track, and also the smouldering ruins of the trains and baggage des troyed by the Unionists, the rebels ran out-trains of cars to Savages', and communical removing their own wounded to Richmond. In the antime detachments were set to work to pick up the jeavings and spells of our camps. The poverty of the robels is exemplified by the fact that they picked every, thing clear down to old cast off clothes and shoes, activary

odations in the houses and pleasant hospitale a cond, while ours were not taken to the city til Iuceday week after she battle. Many of them had the meantime died of their wounds, and most of those in various warehouses, prisons where the air was officious in attending to their own maimed, not one at

Up to she time he left, in the Libby and other prisons, none of our surgeons were kept in prison. Mr for an exchange of prisoners, but gave a stringent parol Lawrence Washington. He came to Petersburg by rail, and thence to City Posni, where found our mag of truce

The rebels were generally exultant; but Rich mond and Peter aburg were places of mouroisis, every refrains from dualosing the points in his possession ciative to the rebel force, position, etc., such being can trary to the terms of & is parole. He learns that General Dix ims arranged with the rebel authorities for an imme it is stated that the varole of wounded Union prisoners

at Richmond has already been commenced, and that two hendred and mry have a ready been tent to the White House, awaiting a flag of tr 'see to bring them away. Dr. Branot states that he a w in the offens' prices a. Richmond Generals McCail and Saynolds. Neither wer. wounded. The two generals occup van apartment separated by a partition from the quarters, offeelonels and

some kind is furnished to the sick and wounded unable

stood here that his;march to the bank of the Mississippi was occasioned only by his need of supplies, and not by the pressure of the rebei forces under Hindman.

The Union forces from Kansas are now in the vicinity

Governor Ramsey, of Minnesota is in the city. He has been at Corinth, and heard from General Hailook that every thing is safe in the West, and that the coming au-tumn must see the cleaning out of the rebels in the Southwest. The affair at Murfreeshore was a surprise; but it is not known yet to whom the blame specially

The late operations of guerillas in Kentucky show the necessity of employing State troops with reference to such incursions; but the House bill for that purpose was defrated by the radical factions in the Senate by parinmentary expedients.

ands. But why did not the Committee make a report and let all the people see the facts as they stand?

Mr. Chandler quotes the testimony of Assistant Secretary of War Scott, who never had anything to do with the rolls. He stated that General McClellan left with one

their full complement of one thousand men. It was not until weeks after that General Franklin's division of

There is so little engraving to be done upon postamps that there is a fear that counterfeiting the

entil further orders to command a regiment of New York

Brigade Surgeon C. I.. Allen is ordered to report to the umination of surgeons of volunteers.

to Chester, Pa., to take charge of the general hospital

DISMISSALS FROM THE SERVICE. eighth New York Volunteers, being a supernumerary offi-

oer, is discharged the service.

The following named officers are dismissed:—Rev. Cheney, Chaplain Fourth Ohio Volunteer cavalry; Surgeon J. N. Bates, Fifteenth Massachusetts Volunteers, and Captain Joseph J. Vaughan, One Hundred and Sixth

DETAILMENT OF NAVAL OFFICERS. The following named naval oilicers have been de shipman, as Acting Master, F. J. Higgensen; Acting THE NEW GUNBOATS.

tion to the principal officers heretofore mentioned, the pliowing named have been ordered to that vomel:-Bontswain, Thomas Bongett; Gunner, H. Hamilton; Car penter, L. Westworth; Salimaker, J. A. Hirdsall. in the course of three months. Their armament is already

horough repairs at the Washington Navy Yard. ANOTHER BLACK ROMANCE OF THE TRIBUNE. anxious to mise a negro regiment of the District of of caleing an African regiment in the manner suggest, ad, The captains and lieutenants pare been or within the time prescribed.

### IMPORTANT FROM THE GULF.

Arrival of the Star of the South from Pensacola and Key West.

MORE SEIZURES OF VALUABLE PRIZES.

The English-Confederate Steamer Adela Captured,

Our Special Key West Correspondence. Kay Wast, July 11, 1862. Her Capture and Cargo—Esciting Scene with the Captain on Board the Prize—He is Sent on Board the Quake. Kittatinny-Where She war Captured-Robel Sympa thizers Again-The Steam Marion Fired at by a

The steamship Marion, Capt. Phillips, arrived here on had been advertised in the HERALD for New Orleans only and consequently we had given up the idea of ever seein

On the morning of the 7th inst., when the Quaker Otty

them both out of the strictly neutral waters of Gree Britain did the Quaker City run up the Stars and Stripes was not seen to strike the water, but the Engthe taffrail, striking the quarter deck, tearing up severe planks, cutting off an iron deck beam, passing into the aptain's room, which it tore to pieces and then through

ation the better part of valor," and hove to. The vessel proved to be the Adeia, one of the lot mown to have loaded in England with a cargo for be desired. Her capture is of the highest importance to us, and Captain Frailey, his officers and crew are en-

his prize, wishing to see her safe, he deemed it meet prudent to tow her here, which he did, arriving as before stated. The quantity and character of the Adels is not yet known. Her case will be, however, adjudicat vill come before the judge that at present I am not at iberty to speak of; it will be sufficient, however, to

nake her a good and lawful prize.

No doubt when the news reaches England of this affair-another outrage on the British flag-there will be a great hubbub about it; but that is ail. I am in hope that all her steamers, bound on the same errand as the emped. John Bull is furnishing us, at his cost, some ore long to operate against him. He can continue to furnish them if he pleases at the same rate, and we shall

The Quaker City also effected another important cap Libby, from Liverpool for Nassau, with a cargo of salt-netre, drugs, steel plates, &c., &c. The Lilla was sent to thaton, where she will in all probability arrive before this reaction the HERALD; but as there are incidents at tending her capture which are interesting and important, and which will not be published in all probability on her

When the Quaker City ranged alongside the Litta, and a boat erns sent on board, the officer in charge of the boat was directed to bring the captain on board the Queker compelled by force; accordingly Lieutenant Broose, Executive differ of the Quaker City, went in another beat, with a few marines. Captain Libby being directed to get into the bond refused, and at the same time drew a got and prosperted it at Licutepant Breese, who in order would have been to fire. Camage Libby's legs got the better of his spirit, and he started forward on a run, oils sed by the marmes on on He was compelled, notwithst india, his resistance, to go on board the Quaker City, where he can found it necessary to come down from his high horse and sesume a

# humble position. Capt ain Frailey, after satisfying him allowed Captain Libby and six others to go in the vessel

who commanded the privater Sallie, that committed so many depredations on our commerce during the first of the war. This fact was not known to

Captain Frailey, or he would have brought him here in irons. As it is I fear there may be trouble on board before she reaches Boston. I am in hopes this letter may reach the HERALD in time to have him arrested

Julia, with seventy-five bales of cotton, a prize to the United States schooner Kittatinny, taken off Fort Living-ston, Barataria Bay, she having escaped from Bayou La Fouche. Her case will be adjudicated here, but the cot-

prisoners, is permitted to visit him with a seces all one) worn as part of the ornaments on her pe on. The wife of the same prisoner has a government carriage and horse placed at her disposal whenever she times accompanies her. Was it the intention of the government when these men were ordered to close con-finement to have them treated in this manner? I expect

having your correspondents' boat on board, arrived here this morning with the smallpox on board, and was at main, I suppose, some weeks. Rather vexatious this, when her services are required every day.

fore Cotton—Arrival of the Tahoma with the Schooner Uncle Mose, Loaded with One Hundred and Fifteen Bales of Caton—Particulars of Her Capture—Arrival of the Star of the Bouth—News from Pensacols—The Captured Steamer Ade's—Sh: Will be Cord mucl—Uni 13 States

On Saturday afternoon last the United States steamer Tabonas, Lieutenaat Commanding J. C. Howell, arrived from a cruise, bringing in still another prize, cotten

at that place, our troops occupying their first position, and not molested by the enemy.

the English-Confederate steamer Adela, enough to con-demn her over and over again. Her captsin's name to

Colonel Morgan and staff left last evening, on an officia

Volunteers, is in command during his absence.

erfect as yet, with a fair prospect of a continuance.

I should state, in connection with the capture of the Adela, that the United States steamer Huntsville, Lieu-tenant Commanding Rodgers, joined company with the Quaker City the same morning and was present, and shares in the prize should she be condemned.

## **NEWS FROM CORINTH.**

Departure of General Halleck for Wash ington-General Grant in Command-

tended by any demonstration. Few were aware of it at the time. He travelled in a common freight car, without

of his army and General Pope's old army, together with the divisions of Generals Quimby and Mitchel of Kansas giving him the largest force next to McClellan in the

part of Northern Alabama.

freely. Three trains, comprising thirty-seven cars, loaded with it, started for Columbus from points on the Mobile and Ohio Railroad, perterday, and immesse piles are awaiting shipment. The people fear burning by 20 cents to 25 cents.

Everything is quiet along the Memphis and Charleston

and Mobile and Ohio ros a Souther n Items.

The Grenada Appeal of the 15th has a Mobile despatch the same date, which says that a special desputch to the Advertiser states that the Richmond Enquirer says it is no longer doubtful that our lines have been brought

diately in front of the enemy as obstructions, General Stuart, last Monday with a few pieces of ar-tillery made a circuit of McCleilan's position, reaching the James river below him, and opened are in a large nest of transports, sinking one and cripping several.

closer to Richmond, but a large force has been left imme-

### THE EIGHTH CENSUS.

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The Capital Invested in Bank aing and Insurance.

### NEWSPAPERS AND PERIODICALS:

Our Total Population About Thirty-Two Million.

THE ONWARD MARCH OF THE NATION.

ington the following preliminary chapters of the ver-valuable report of Jos. C. G. Kennedy, Esq., which will be found of great interest, exhibiting, as it does, the rapid growth of this country during the last ten years